

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 of page 1 as follows:

Generally, a failure of a transmitter can be readily detected by detecting, around the transmitter, transmission output power actually output from the transmitter and comparing the power of a transmitted input signal input to the transmitter with the transmission output power (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. [[2000-230737]] 2001-230737). On the other hand, a failure of a receiver is considered as follows. Although the reception power itself of the receiver can be detected by the output from the receiver, an input signal to the receiver is very weak, and the input timing of the signal is not accurately known. Therefore, it is generally impossible to detect input power to the receiver. Accordingly, a failure of the receiver cannot be detected by comparing the input and output powers as in the case of the transmitter.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 18 of page 22 as follows:

If it is determined in step S321 that not all the variables n fall within the allowable range ("0") (NO), whether all the variables n are [["+"]] "—" is checked (step S323). If all the variables n are [["+"]] "—" (YES), the downstream transmission path propagation loss is larger than the upstream transmission path propagation loss in all the stations. This phenomenon can occur when the transmitter 225 of the base station 202 has failed, or when the receivers of all the first to N th mobile stations 203₁ to 203 _{N} have failed. However, the possibility that the receivers of all the first to N th mobile stations 203₁ to 203 _{N} fail at the same time is extremely low. In this case, therefore, it is determined that the transmitter 225 of the base station 202 has failed (step S324).

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 6 of page 23 as follows:

If some variables n are [["+"]] "—" (step S325: YES), it is determined that the receivers of mobile stations 203 found to be [["+"]] "—" have failed (step S326). In this case, when the base station 202 transmits a signal to the mobile stations 203 found to have failed, the failure notification unit 218f notifies that their receivers have failed (step S327). Consequently, each mobile station 203 having received this notification can recognize the occurrence of the failure by reproducing the notification by the receiver, and rapidly correct the failure.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 17 of page 23 as follows:

If all the variables n fall outside the allowable range ("0") and at least some variables n are not [["+"]] "—" (step S323: NO, and step S325: NO), whether all the variables n are [["-"]] "+" is checked (step S328). If all the variables n are [["-"]] "+" (YES), it is determined that the receiver 213 (Fig. 1) of the base station 202 has failed (step S329).

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 24 of page 23 as follows:

Finally, a case in which some variables n are $[["-"]]$ "+" (step S328: NO) will be explained below. In this case, it is determined that the transmitters of mobile stations whose variables n are $[["-"]]$ "+" have failed (step S330). In this case, as in the above case, when the base station 202 transmits a signal to the mobile stations 203 found to have failed, these mobile stations are notified that their receivers have failed (step S331). Consequently, each mobile station 203 having received this notification can recognize the occurrence of the failure by reproducing the notification by the receiver, and rapidly correct the failure.